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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:13:49 ON 24 SEP 2004

=> file agricola biosis embase caplus
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

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=> s leaky and dominant(w)negative and desaturase
L1             0 LEAKY AND DOMINANT(W) NEGATIVE AND DESATURASE

=> s leaky and dominant(w)negative
L2            21 LEAKY AND DOMINANT(W) NEGATIVE

=> duplicate remove l2
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS'
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3             9 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l3 1-9 ibib ab

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 9  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2004:147220  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PREV200400151744
TITLE:               Ca2+/calmodulin-dependent kinase II regulation of ryanodine
                     receptor/Ca2+ release channelin intact cardiac myocytes.
AUTHOR(S):           Yang, Dongmei [Reprint Author]; Zhu, Wei-Zhong [Reprint
                     Author]; Xiao, Rui-Ping [Reprint Author]; Cheng, Heping
                     [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Laboratory of Cardiovascular Science, National Institute on
                     Aging, NIH, Baltimore, MD, USA
SOURCE:              Biophysical Journal, (January 2004) Vol. 86, No. 1, pp.
                     452a. print.
                     Meeting Info.: 48th Annual Meeting of the Biophysical
                     Society. Baltimore, MD, USA. February 14-18, 2004.
                     Biophysical Society.
                     ISSN: 0006-3495 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Conference; (Meeting)
                     Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE:            English
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 17 Mar 2004
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(231-236).
Refs: 32
ISSN: 0077-8923 CODEN: ANYAA

COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Exposure of LLC-PK(1) epithelial cell cultures to phorbol ester tumor promoters causes immediate translocation of protein kinase C-.alpha. (PKC-.alpha.) from cytosolic to membrane-associated compartments. With a very similar time course, a dramatic and sustained increase in tight junctional (paracellular) permeability occurs. This increased permeability extends not only to salts and sugars but macromolecules as well. Fortyfold increases of transepithelial fluxes of biologically active EGF and insulin occur. Recovery of tight junction barrier function coincides with proteasomal downregulation of PKC-.alpha.. The failure to downregulate activated membrane-associated PKC-.alpha. has correlated with the appearance of multilayered cell growth and persistent leakiness of tight junctions. Accelerated downregulation of PKC-.alpha. results in only a partial and transient increase in tight junction permeability. Transfection of a ***dominant*** / ***negative*** PKC-.alpha. results in a slower increase in tight junction permeability in response to phorbol esters. In a separate study using rat colon, dimethylhydrazine (DMH)-induced colon carcinogenesis has been preceded by linear increases in both the number of aberrant crypts and transepithelial permeability, as a function of weeks of DMH treatment. Adenocarcinomas of both rat and human colon have been found to have uniformly ***leaky*** tight junctions. Whereas most human colon hyperplastic and adenomatous polyps contain nonleaky tight junctions, adenomatous polyps with dysplastic changes did possess ***leaky*** tight junctions. Our overall hypothesis is that tight junctional leakiness is a late event in epithelial carcinogenesis but will allow for growth factors in luminal fluid compartments to enter the intercellular and interstitial fluid spaces for the first time, binding to receptors that are located on only the basal-lateral cell surface, and causing changes in epithelial cell kinetics. Tight junctional leakiness is therefore a promotional event that would be unique to epithelial cancers.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:194193 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900194193
TITLE: A ***dominant*** - ***negative*** strategy for studying roles of G proteins in vivo.
AUTHOR(S): Gilchrist, Annette; Bunemann, Moritz; Li, Anli; Hosey, M. Marlene; Hamm, Heidi E. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Northwestern University, Institute Neuroscience, 320 E. Superior 5-555 Searle, Chicago, IL 60611, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (March 5, 1999) Vol. 274, No. 10, pp. 6610-6616. print.
CODEN: JBCHA3. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 May 1999
Last Updated on STN: 25 May 1999

AB G proteins play a critical role in transducing a large variety of signals into intracellular responses. Increasingly, there is evidence that G proteins may play other roles as well. ***Dominant*** - ***negative*** constructs of the a subunit of G proteins would be useful in studying the roles of G proteins in a variety of processes, but the currently available ***dominant*** - ***negative*** constructs, which target Mg2+-binding sites, are rather ***leaky*** . A variety of studies have implicated the carboxyl terminus of G protein alpha subunits in both mediating receptor-G protein interaction and in receptor selectivity. Thus we have made minigene plasmid constructs that encode oligonucleotide sequences corresponding to the carboxyl-terminal undecapeptide of Galphai, Galphaq, or Galphas. To determine whether overexpression of the carboxyl-terminal peptide would block cellular responses, we used as a test system the activation of the M2 muscarinic receptor activated K+ channels in HEK 293 cells. The minigenes were transiently transfected along with G protein-regulated inwardly rectifying K+ channels (GIRK) into HEK 293 cells that stably express the M2 muscarinic receptor. The presence of the Galphai carboxyl-terminal peptide results in specific inhibition of GIRK activity in response to agonist stimulation of the M2 muscarinic receptor. The Galphai minigene construct completely blocks agonist-mediated M2 mAChR K+ channel response whereas the control minigene constructs (empty vector, pcDNA3.1, and the Galpha carboxyl peptide in random order, pcDNA-GalphaiR) had no effect on agonist-mediated M2 muscarinic receptor GIRK response. The inhibitory effects of the Galphai minigene construct were specific because overexpression of peptides corresponding to the carboxyl terminus of Galphaq or Galphas had no effect on M2 muscarinic receptor stimulation of the K+ channel.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:507877 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:240401
TITLE: Transcriptional regulation and gene expression in the liver
AUTHOR(S): Tomizawa, Minoru; Lekstrom-Himes, Julie; Xanthopoulos, Kleanthis G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinical Gene Therapy Branch, National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SOURCE: NATO ASI Series, Series H: Cell Biology (1998), 105(Gene Therapy), 17-36
CODEN: NASBE4; ISSN: 1010-8793
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 96 refs. on general aspects of gene control and the mechanisms of action of transcription factors in regard to signal transduction and initiation of transcription as well as liver-specific gene expression. Temporal and spatial regulation of gene expression is essential for the evolution of multicellular organisms. Eukaryotic cells regulate gene expression at the transcriptional, post-transcriptional and translational level. Transcriptional mechanisms that control differential expression of RNA polymerase II genes include modulation of the stability and speed of assembly of the transcriptional app. via general and tissue-enriched transcription factors, transcriptional pausing, and alternative mRNA splicing and stabilization. Furthermore, ***leaky***

transactivation by full-length c-Myc proteins, suggesting a ***dominant*** - ***negative*** inhibitory function. While these transcriptional inhibitors would not be expected to function as full-length c-Myc, the occurrence of tumors which express constitutive high levels of c-Myc S and their transient synthesis during rapid cell growth suggest that these proteins do not interfere with the growth-promoting functions of full-length c-Myc.

=> s delta(w)12 and desaturase and plant
L4 269 DELTA(W) 12 AND DESATURASE AND PLANT

=> s delta(w)12 and desaturase and plant and transform? and oleic
L5 21 DELTA(W) 12 AND DESATURASE AND PLANT AND TRANSFORM? AND OLEIC

=> duplicate remove l5
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS'
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 15 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l6 1-15 ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Vectors comprising seed-specific expression promoter derived from sesame microsomal ***oleic*** acid ***desaturase*** (Si-FAD2) gene for expressing transgene in ***plants***

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Fatty acid ***desaturase*** genes from pomegranate and increased production of unsaturated fatty acids by molecular cloning in ***plants***

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Heterologous expression of a fatty acid hydroxylase gene in developing seeds of Arabidopsis thaliana.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI hpRNA-mediated targeting of the Arabidopsis FAD2 gene gives highly efficient and stable silencing

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Transgenic production of epoxy fatty acids by expression of a cytochrome P450 enzyme from Euphorbia lagascae seed

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 15 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Ribozyme termination of RNA transcripts down-regulate seed fatty acid genes in transgenic soybean.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI ***Desaturase*** nucleic acid sequences and methods of use for the production of ***plants*** with modified polyunsaturated fatty acids

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Distribution of fatty acids in polar and neutral lipids during seed development in Arabidopsis thaliana genetically engineered to produce acetylenic, epoxy and hydroxy fatty acids

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Transgenic cotton ***plants*** with increased seed ***oleic*** acid content.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI High- ***oleic*** acid Australian Brassica napus and B. juncea varieties produced by co-suppression of endogenous DELTA12- ***desaturases*** .

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Production and analysis of transgenic mice bearing the higher ***plant*** gene

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 15 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN
TI Biosynthetic origin of conjugated double bonds: production of fatty acid components of high-value drying oils in transgenic soybean embryos.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Identification of DELTA12-fatty acid ***desaturase*** from arachidonic acid-producing Mortierella fungus by heterologous expression in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae and the fungus Aspergillus oryzae.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Genetic enhancement of the ability to tolerate photoinhibition by introduction of unsaturated bonds into membrane glycerolipids

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Study of the ***DELTA*** - ***12*** - ***desaturase*** system of Lipomyces starkeyi.

=> d l6 1-15 ibib ab

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:430967 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:2339
TITLE: Vectors comprising seed-specific expression promoter derived from sesame microsomal ***oleic*** acid ***desaturase*** (Si-FAD2) gene for expressing transgene in ***plants***
INVENTOR(S): Suh, Mi-Chung; Kim, Mi-Jung; Kim, Hee-Ja; Chung, Chung-Han; Pyee, Jae-Ho; Hyung, Nam-In
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Korea Chungang Educational Foundation, S. Korea
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004044205	A1	20040527	WO 2003-KR2415	20031111
W: JP, US				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2002-69589 A	20021111
			KR 2003-24776 A	20030418

AB Provided are a seed-specific expression promoter derived from sesame microsomal ***oleic*** acid ***desaturase*** (Si-FAD2) gene, an intron for expression enhancement, a seed-specific expression vector including the promoter and/or the intron, and a transgenic ***plant*** ***transformed*** with the seed-specific expression vector. Therefore, a useful product can be produced in a seed-specific manner or a common product in a seed can be functionally modified. Also, the promoter can be used together with the intron for expression enhancement, thereby increasing the expression level of an inserted gene in a seed. Therefore, it is very useful in development of a transgenic ***plant*** which induces large-scale expression of a foreign gene in a seed-specific manner. The invention provides the sequences of sesame FAD2 gene and its promoter.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:93095 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:148680
TITLE: Fatty acid ***desaturase*** genes from pomegranate and increased production of unsaturated fatty acids by molecular cloning in ***plants***
INVENTOR(S): Feussner, Ivo; Hornung, Ellen; Pernstich, Christian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Plant Science G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 38 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10134660	A1	20030206	DE 2001-10134660	20010720
WO 2003012091	A2	20030213	WO 2002-EP7611	20020709
WO 2003012091	A3	20030912		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1412489	A2	20040428	EP 2002-791448	20020709

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Sep 17, 2004 (20040917/UP).

=> oleic and fad and cotton
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For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s oleic and fad and cotton
             0 OLEIC
             2 FAD
             0 COTTON
L7           0 OLEIC AND FAD AND COTTON

=> file agricola biosis embase caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                              SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   0.66     105.13

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                   0.00      -6.30

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=> s oleic and fad and cotton
L8           1 OLEIC AND FAD AND COTTON

=> d l8 1

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   1993:554600  CAPLUS
DN   119:154600
TI   Catalytic properties of a newly discovered acyltransferase that
     synthesizes N-acylphosphatidylethanolamine in cottonseed (Gossypium
```

hirsutum L.) microsomes
AU Chapman, Kent D.; Moore, Thomas S., Jr.
CS Bot. Dep., Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA, 70803, USA
SO Plant Physiology (1993), 102(3), 761-9
CODEN: PLPHAY; ISSN: 0032-0889
DT Journal
LA English

=> s oleic(w)acid and cotton
L9 681 OLEIC(W) ACID AND COTTON

=> duplicate remove l9
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE? Y/(N):n
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10 641 DUPLICATE REMOVE L9 (40 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l10 and transform?
L11 16 L10 AND TRANSFORM?

=> d l11 1-16 ti

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 16 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN
TI High-stearic and high-oleic cottonseed oils produced by hairpin RNA-mediated post-transcriptional gene silencing.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Human neutrophil elastase inhibition with a novel ***cotton*** -alginate wound dressing formulation.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Statistical calculations of C-13 peak assignments of fatty acids containing saturates, oleic and linoleic acid chains in selected vegetable oils and derivation of formula for their chemical shifts analysis using FT NMR spectroscopy.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Genetic modification of ***cotton*** seed oil using inverted-repeat gene-silencing techniques.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Improved carotenoid biosynthesis in oilseed plants and its uses in specialty oil production

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Analysis of fatty acids in transgenic Bt cottonseeds

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Using enzymes of carotenoid biosynthesis to alter the carotenoid content and fatty acid profile of seeds

TI Early assembly step of a retroviral envelope glycoprotein: Analysis using a ***dominant*** ***negative*** assay.

L4 ANSWER 40 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 30
TI Novel mutants of NAB corepressors enhance activation by Egr transactivators.

=> d l4 41-49 ti

L4 ANSWER 41 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 31
TI A dominant mutant of inner centromere protein (INCENP), a chromosomal protein, disrupts prometaphase congression and cytokinesis.

L4 ANSWER 42 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 32
TI Translational activation of uncapped mRNAs by the central part of human elF4G is 5' end-dependent.

L4 ANSWER 43 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 33
TI Fas-mediated apoptosis and activation-induced T-cell proliferation are defective in mice lacking FADD/Mort1.

L4 ANSWER 44 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 34
TI D-type cyclins repress transcriptional activation by the v-Myb but not the c-Myb DNA-binding domain.

L4 ANSWER 45 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 35
TI Expression of a ***dominant*** - ***negative*** retinoic acid receptor construct reduces retinoic acid metabolism and retinoic acid-induced inhibition of NIH-3T3 cell growth.

L4 ANSWER 46 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 36
TI Inhibition of retinoid signaling in transgenic mice alters lipid processing and disrupts epidermal barrier function.

L4 ANSWER 47 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Method of inducing and maintaining neuronal cells

L4 ANSWER 48 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 37
TI Novel mechanisms of antiprogestin action.

L4 ANSWER 49 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 38
TI Bidirectional transport of glucocorticoid receptors across the nuclear envelope.

=> s dominant(w)negative and plant and transform?
L5 137 DOMINANT(W) NEGATIVE AND PLANT AND TRANSFORM?

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=> duplicate remove l5
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE?  Y/(N):n
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6            92 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (45 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l6 1-10 ti

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 92  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN                                                    DUPLICATE 1
TI   Heterologous expression of Arabidopsis ERS1 causes delayed senescence in
     coriander.

L6   ANSWER 2 OF 92  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI   Abiotic stress responsive polynucleotides and polypeptides from plants and
     methods of altering the stress responsiveness of a plant

L6   ANSWER 3 OF 92  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI   Control of   ***plant***   cytokinesis by kinesin-like proteins NACK1 and
     NACK2 and NPK1-mediated mitogen-activated protein kinase cascade

L6   ANSWER 4 OF 92  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI   Protein and cDNA sequences of tobacco gene MSH2 protein and use

L6   ANSWER 5 OF 92  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI   Use of XRCC3 gene-encoded protein of Arabidopsis thaliana in homologous
     recombination and DNA repair of transgenic   ***plants***

L6   ANSWER 6 OF 92  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN
TI   The STE20 kinase HGK is broadly expressed in human tumor cells and can
     modulate cellular   ***transformation***  , invasion, and adhesion.

L6   ANSWER 7 OF 92  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN
TI   Leucine-rich repeat-mediated intramolecular interactions in nematode
     recognition and cell death signaling by the tomato resistance protein Mi.

L6   ANSWER 8 OF 92  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN                                                    DUPLICATE 3
TI   A gateway cloning vector set for high-throughput functional analysis of
     genes in planta.

L6   ANSWER 9 OF 92  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN                                                    DUPLICATE 4
TI   Ethylene insensitivity modulates ozone-induced cell death in birch.

L6   ANSWER 10 OF 92  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN
TI   Reversible nuclear genetic system for male sterility in transgenic
       ***plants***  .


=> d l6 5 ibib ab

L6   ANSWER 5 OF 92  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
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